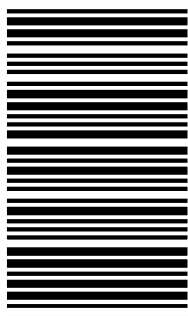


کد کنترل

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## آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته – سال ۱۴۰۴

صبح پنج‌شنبه

۱۴۰۳/۱۲/۰۲



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«علم و تحقیق، کلید پیشرفت کشور است.»  
مقام معظم رهبری

### باستان‌شناسی (کد ۱۱۳۲)

مدت زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۲۵ سؤال

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی)	۲۵	۱	۲۵
۲	ماد و هخامنشی	۲۰	۲۶	۴۵
۳	پارت و ساسانی	۲۰	۴۶	۶۵
۴	دوره اسلامی	۲۰	۶۶	۸۵
۵	ماقبل تاریخ ایران	۲۰	۸۶	۱۰۵
۶	ماقبل تاریخ بین‌النهرین	۲۰	۱۰۶	۱۲۵

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تملکی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات کادر زیر، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب ..... با شماره داوطلبی ..... با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی جلد دفترچه سؤالات و پایین پاسخنامه ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی):

## PART A: Vocabulary

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

- 1- One theory holds that humans became highly ..... because evolution selected those of our forefathers who were especially good at solving problems.  
1) successive                      2) concerned                      3) passionate                      4) intelligent
- 2- Is it true that the greenhouse ....., the feared heating of the earth's atmosphere by burning coal and oil, is just another false alarm?  
1) effect                      2) energy                      3) force                      4) warmth
- 3- In most people, the charitable and ..... motives operate in some reasonable kind of balance.  
1) obvious                      2) high                      3) selfish                      4) prime
- 4- Whatever the immediate ..... of the Nigerian-led intervention, West African diplomats said the long-term impact of recent events in Sierra Leone would be disastrous.  
1) reciprocity                      2) outcome                      3) reversal                      4) meditation
- 5- The last thing I would wish to do is to ..... a sense of ill will, deception or animosity in an otherwise idyllic environment.  
1) postpone                      2) accuse                      3) foster                      4) divest
- 6- While the movie offers unsurpassed action, ..... script makes this the least of the three "Die Hards."  
1) an auspicious                      2) a stirring                      3) an edifying                      4) a feeble
- 7- Relations between Communist China and the Soviet Union have unfortunately begun to ..... again after a period of relative restraint in their ideological quarrel. We can only hope that common sense prevails again.  
1) ameliorate                      2) deteriorate                      3) solemnize                      4) petrify

## PART B: Cloze Test

**Directions:** Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Before the 1970s, the Olympic Games were officially limited to competitors with amateur status, but in the 1980s, many events .....(8) to professional athletes. Currently, the Games are open to all, even the top professional athletes in basketball and football. The ancient Olympic Games included several of the sports .....(9) of the Summer Games program, which at times has included events in as many as 32

different sports. In 1924, the Winter Games were sanctioned for winter sports. ....(10) regarded as the world's foremost sports competition.

- 8- 1) to be opened 2) that were opening  
3) were opened 4) opening
- 9- 1) that are now part 2) which now being part  
3) now are parts 4) had now been parts
- 10- 1) The Olympic Games came to have been  
2) The Olympic Games have come to be  
3) The fact is the Olympic Games to be  
4) That the Olympic Games have been

### PART C: Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1:

Archaeologists define prehistory as that portion of the human past that starts around 3.3 million years ago, with the appearance of the first human stone-tool technology (the Lomekwi 3 culture from Lake Turkana in Kenya), and finishes with the creation of written documents and archives (or history). History consists of the study of human experience through written documents and has a very much shorter time span. Thus, the world's oldest written records come from Western Asia and date to before 5,000 years ago.

A century ago, most archaeologists worked in Europe and Western Asia. They thought of human prehistory in very provincial terms and were convinced that all significant developments, such as agriculture and civilization itself, had originated in the area between Mesopotamia and the Nile. Today, archaeologists are at work all over the globe—in Africa, Alaska, and Australia. Thanks to universal dating methods such as radiocarbon dating, we can date and compare prehistoric developments in widely separated parts of the world. We know, for example, that agriculture began in Syria in about 10,000 BC and in central Africa about 2,000 years ago. We can date the start of the modern human colonization of Europe to around 45,000, and that of North America to about 15,000 years before the present. This is the study of world prehistory, the prehistory of humankind evaluated not just from the perspective of a single region such as Western Asia, but from a global viewpoint.

- 11- The underlined word “date” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ..... .
- 1) regularly spend time with someone  
2) write the days' time on a letter or a cheque  
3) say when something old existed or was made  
4) eat the sweet, fleshy, brown fruit of the date palm

- 12- The underlined phrase “that of” in paragraph 2 can best be replaced with ..... .
- 1) prehistoric developments in widely separated parts of
  - 2) start of the modern human colonization of
  - 3) beginning of agriculture in Syria
  - 4) the study of world prehistory
- 13- According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true about prehistory EXCEPT that ..... .
- 1) the oldest records of prehistory come from Western Asia
  - 2) it deals with the human history that can date back to 3.3 million years ago
  - 3) the Lomekwi 3 culture from Lake Turkana in Kenya belongs to prehistory
  - 4) creation of written documents and archives marks the ending of prehistory
- 14- According to paragraph 2, how did the archeologists think about human prehistory one hundred years ago?
- 1) They believed that agriculture first appeared in Syria and then in central Africa.
  - 2) They used radiocarbon dating methods in Africa, Alaska, and Australia.
  - 3) They regarded the area between Mesopotamia and the Nile as the birthplace of civilization.
  - 4) They avoided provincial, regional perspectives and evaluated the prehistory of humankind from a global viewpoint.
- 15- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
- I. How did the early humankind master the first human stone-tool technology?
- II. Who were the biggest colonizers during European colonization?
- III. In which regions did the archeologists work in the past to investigate prehistory?
- 1) Only I
  - 2) Only II
  - 3) Only III
  - 4) I and III

### PASSAGE 2

The twentieth century saw archaeologists develop, or make use of, an impressive array of often highly specialized methods for reconstructing the past, often drawing on other disciplines. These included aerial photography and other remote sensing techniques, including satellite imagery; Laser Altimetry (LIDAR); pollen analysis; radiocarbon dating; trace element analysis for artifact sourcing; and flotation—to mention only a few. The new millennium will witness equally spectacular advances in high-technology archaeology, many of them developing in the crucible of CRM, where the use of such approaches is both commonplace and economic.

It is difficult to predict long-term trends in archaeological method, for the advances are cumulative rather than dramatic. Without question, however, the greatest changes will come in the ways in which archaeologists investigate sites without resorting to destructive excavation. Quantum jumps in the efficiency and accuracy of subsurface radar and other sensing devices may well make much excavation unnecessary, especially on large sites like cities and towns, where remote sensing will allow the reconstruction of street plans and even individual structures with much greater definition than we can imagine today. Such research combined with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) approaches and new survey methods will revolutionize the study of settlement patterns and ancient landscapes.

For all the major scientific developments that lie ahead, the basic processes of archaeological method will always remain the same, including establishing context in time and space, precise recording, and full publication of the results.

- 16- The underlined word “spectacular” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ..... .  
 1) great                      2) recent                      3) damaging                      4) unnecessary
- 17- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 among the methods used in the twentieth century by the archeologists EXCEPT ..... .  
 1) aerial photography                      2) radiocarbon dating  
 3) satellite imagery                      4) subsurface radar
- 18- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT stated as a consequence of major advances in remote sensing or GIS?  
 1) Reconstruction of street plans  
 2) Full publication of archaeological results  
 3) High definition of reconstructed structures  
 4) Revolution in exploration of ancient landscapes
- 19- According to the passage, which of the following is true about archaeologists’ methods for reconstructing the past?  
 1) All their methods were just taken from the discipline of archaeology.  
 2) Destructive excavation of the large sites will reduce due to the future advances.  
 3) It is hard to expect any new development in high-technology archaeology in the new millennium.  
 4) The basic processes of archaeological method will completely change for all the major scientific developments.
- 20- Which of the following topics does the passage mainly discuss?  
 1) The role of subsurface radars in archaeology  
 2) The future of archeological methods in light of the past  
 3) The future of archeology compared to competing disciplines  
 4) The role LIDAR has played in archeological explorations

### PASSAGE 3

With the onset of the Napoleonic Wars, Egypt’s strategic importance increased rapidly. The Nile Valley and the Red Sea lay across a major route to India, Britain’s most prized possession. In 1798, General Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt. [1] Napoleon fancied himself a scientist, so he took with him a team of experts, who were charged with describing and mapping Egypt ancient and modern. His soldiers called them “Napoleon’s donkeys.” After the French defeated the Egyptian army at the Battle of the Pyramids, the scientists spread over the Nile Valley, sketching, mapping, and collecting. On occasion, they accompanied military expeditions and sketched under fire. [2] The scientists collected crate after crate of artifacts, mummies, and sculpture, and also Egypt’s most famous artifact—the Rosetta Stone.

In 1799, an artillery officer was supervising the construction of a fortification at the town of Rosetta (Rashid in the low-lying Delta, downstream of Cairo). [3] One of the stone slabs collected for a wall bore an inscription in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphs. The army sent the stone to the French experts in Cairo. The scientists realized at once that the Rosetta Stone had the potential to unlock the secrets of ancient Egyptian

script. It is an interesting reflection on the warfare of the day that Napoleon immediately ordered that accurate plaster casts of the stone be made, to be sent to scientists all over Europe, including those in enemy nations.

Napoleon's expedition ended in failure in 1804. [4] By then, he had slipped out of the country, leaving his army and his scientists behind. The "donkeys" were given safe passage to France, with all their crates. Only the Rosetta Stone was handed over to the British, which is why it can be seen in the British Museum in London, and not in the Louvre in Paris. They claimed it knowing it was the most important find of all.

- 21- According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Rosetta Stone?
- 1) It was Britain's most prized possession in India.
  - 2) As Egypt's most famous artifact, it is kept in Britain now.
  - 3) It was the only crate the French scientists could safely take back home.
  - 4) The heavy stone was sent to Rosetta town on Rashid's boats down the stream.
- 22- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about "Napoleon's donkeys"?
- 1) They were responsible for describing and mapping ancient and modern Egypt.
  - 2) The French scientists went back home without problem after Napoleon left Egypt.
  - 3) Most of their sketches and maps of Egypt were destroyed due to a heavy military fire.
  - 4) The French experts instantly understood how valuable the hieroglyphs of Rosetta Stone could be.
- 23- Which of the following statements can best be inferred from the passage?
- 1) Napoleon's experts were Egyptian and lived in Cairo.
  - 2) It was due to Napoleon's scientists that the soldiers could defeat the Egyptian army.
  - 3) Before 1799, the ancient Egyptian script was still a mystery for the scientists to be solved.
  - 4) The hieroglyphic inscriptions on the Rosetta Stone had been translated by the scientists of enemy nations long before 1799.
- 24- Which of the following techniques is mainly used in the passage?
- 1) Narration
  - 2) Definition
  - 3) Classification
  - 4) Comparison and contrast
- 25- In which position, [1], [2], [3], or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?
- They were extremely excited with the exotic civilization that unfolded before them: the Pyramids of Giza, the temples of Luxor and Karnak with their columns covered with hieroglyphs, and the Valley of the Kings with its rock-cut royal tombs—all these monuments and many others were quite unlike the familiar architecture of Greece and Rome.**
- 1) [1]
  - 2) [2]
  - 3) [3]
  - 4) [4]

ماد و هخامنشی:

- ۲۶- کدام یک، بر این عقیده بود که گنجینه نقره نوشیجان، مجموعه دارایی یک نقره کار بوده است؟
- (۱) استروناخ (۲) پیتر وارگیس (۳) جان کرتیس (۴) دیوید بیوار
- ۲۷- کدام طبقه استقرار گودین، مربوط به دوره اصلی دژ مادی است؟
- (۱) II:1 (۲) II:2 (۳) III:1 (۴) III:2